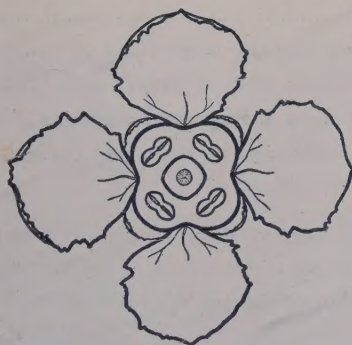
昭和三十二年五月十五日印刷 昭和三十二年五月二十日発行 (毎月二十日発行)
昭和二十六年四月十三日 第三種郵便物認可

第32巻 第5号　　Vol. 32 No. 5

植物研究雑誌

THE JOURNAL OF JAPANESE BOTANY

昭和32年5月 May 1957

津村研究所

Tsumura Laboratory

TOKYO

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〔表紙カットの説明〕 ヒゼンマユミの花（×5）．詳細は本文 110 頁参照(原寛)

〔Explanation of the cut on the cover〕 A flower of *Euonymus Chibai* Makino (×5). For details, see **32** (4) p. 110. (H. Hara).

主幹 薬学博士 朝比奈泰彦

植物研究雑誌

THE JOURNAL OF JAPANESE BOTANY

第32巻 第5号 (通巻 第352号) 昭和32年5月 発行
Vol. 32 No. 5 May 1957

朝比奈泰彦*: 地衣類雑記 (§ 126–127)

Yasuhiko Asahina: Lichenologische Notizen (§ 126–127)

§ 126. **Parmelia cf. rutidota** Tayl. と **Parmelia pseudorutidota** Asahina の区別 (Distinction between *Parmelia* cfr. *rutidota* Tayl. and *Parmelia pseudorutidota* As.)

1882年に Müller Arg. は濠州産の一標本を *Parmelia ochroleuca* と命名し詳細な記載をして居たが6年後に彼は之を *Parmelia rutidota* Tayl. と同定し *ochroleuca* を *rutidota* の異名と認めた。此の *P. rutidota* なるものは1844年に Tayler に依てタス

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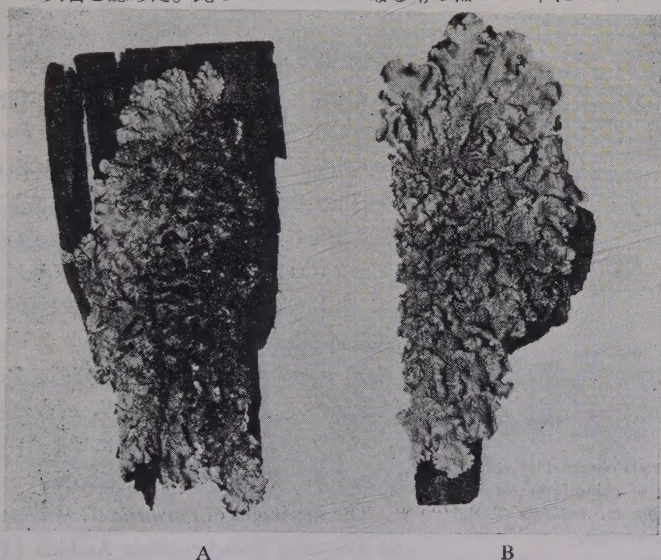
Fig. 1 A. *Parmelia pseudorutidota* Asahina 4/5
B. *Parmelia* cf. *rutidota* Tayl. 4/5.

* 資源科学研究所. Research Institute for Natural Resources, Shinjuku, Tôkyo.

マニア産の一標本に附けられた命名で，Müller の此変更は彼自身 Tayler の標本を見た上でなされたもので確実と見倣すべきであろう。此地衣が我国のフローラと関係がある様になつたのは Müller Arg. が Chamberlain の北海道産標本を *Parmelia rutidota* Tayl. と鑑定したのに始り次で Hue が Faurie 標本 no. 182 (青森産) を又本種に充てたが此の標本は筆者の検定では *Parmelia caperato* Ach. であつて抹消さるべきものである。筆者は先年 (本誌 **27**: 17 [1952]) 高橋幹夫氏が信州で採集した標本の一部を *Parmelia rutidota* に充てこれと密に混生して居る他の種を *Parmelia pseudorutidota* と命名して区別した。尤も当時形態的に両者を区別することは殆ど不可能で，各箇体の小断片をアセトンで抽出し溶出する成分の差で区別をして居た。其後富士山麓山中宿の浅間神社境内で巨杉に着生した一大群落を発見，之を精査した処，同じく両者の混合で *rutidota* の方は粉芽は発生の初めからそれとして存在し又葉体周辺の表面は滑沢であるに反し *pseudorutidota* の方は葉体の表面に最初点々と裂芽状の顆粒が発生し後にこれが破砕して粉芽状となる，又葉体周辺の表面には不鮮明ではあるが多少網状の模様を現わして居る。以上の形態的相異は全く化学成分の差と関連して居る。尚 Lynge (Arkiv för Bot., **13**: 151 [1914]) がブラジル産の一地衣標本を *P. rutidota* に同定した際の記載に無粉芽と断言し且つ Müller の標本を検討した Vainio も *P. rutidota* を "esorediatus" と記したことを引用したが此間何か間違あるらしく玆では此点に触れない。以上のように *rutidota* と *pseudorutidota* が形態的にも成分的にも明瞭にされた現在では先に筆者が新種として発表した *Parmelia Tanakae* は単に *Parmelia pseudorutidota* の異名に過ぎないことになり玆に之を訂正する。
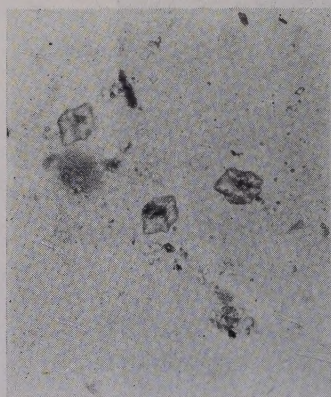
Fig. 2. Crystals obtained by recrystallization of chloroform extract of *Parmelia* cf. *rutidota* Tayl. from G. E. solution.

尚此機会に *Parmelia* cfr. *rutidota* のアセトン又はクロロフォルム・エキスをデッキグラスの下で G. E. より再結晶すれば無色四角短柱晶又は其双晶を得ることを認めた (fig. 2 参照)。

又 *P. pseudorutidota* の含有成分チヴリカート酸を証明するに従前の G. A. W. からの特異結晶，バリウム塩の疣状結晶の外にピリヂン及キノリン塩も亦よく結晶することを認めた。

The specimens of *Parmelia* cf. *rutidota* Tayl. and *Parmelia pseudorutidota* Asahina (J. Jap. Bot., **27**: 17 [1952]) hitherto examined by me are closely associated with each other and finally distinguished by the microchemical procedure of thalline fragments. Recently after precise observation of the thalli it became possible to distinguish these

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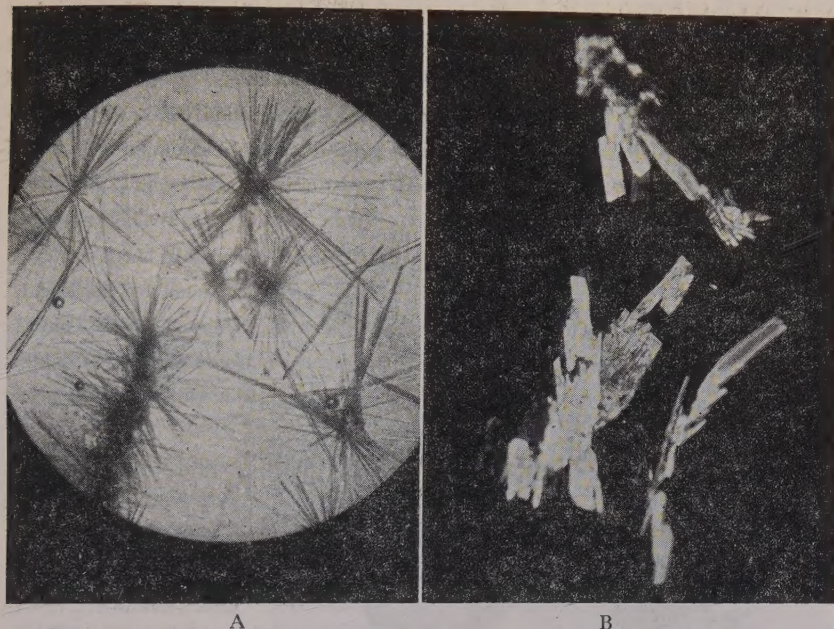
Fig. 3. A. Pyridine salt of divaricatic acid, B. Quinoline salt of divaricatic acid. (magnified)

species morphologically. Also on this occasion the author wishes to supplement some chemical features of both species.

Parmelia cf. **rutidota** Tayl. Asahina, J. Jap. Bot. **27**: 17 (1952).

Soredia exist from the beginning, punctiform and gregarious along the margins of the lobes. Upper surface of peripheral lobes smooth and continuous.

The dried acetone or chloroform extract of thalline fragments is always amorphous and varnish like. But on recrystallization from G. E. solution under deck glass colorless, tetragonal prisms or their aggregates appear.

Parmelia pseudorutidota Asahina J. Jap. Bot. **27**:17 (1953).

Syn. *P. Tanakae* Asahina J. Jap. Bot. **29**: 371 (1954).

At first minute isidiose outgrowths appear on the surface, mainly along the margins of the lobes. These somewhat granular tubercles burst up afterwards in soredia. The surface of the peripheral lobes is indistinctly reticulate maculate.

The dried acetone extract of thalline fragments is always crystallized (divaricatic acid). The latter is confirmed by the formation of characteristic crystals from G.

A. W. or by the formation of wartlike barium salt. I have found it also convenient to prepare pyridine or quinoline salts, the latter of which was formerly considered to be incrystallizable (J. Jap. Bot. **13**: 856 [1937]). A trace of acetone extract of the thalline fragments of *P. pseudorutidota* yields, on addition of G. W. Py. solution and standing, radiating colorless thin needles of straight extinction. Treated with G. A. Q. solution in the same way divaricatic yields rather thick prisms of oblique extinction (ϕ=ca 40°)

§ **127. Dermatocarpon Moulinsii** (Mont.) Zahlbr. **occurs in Japan.**

Recently it was found among the lichen specimens collected by the late H. Koidzumi and preserved in the herbarium of National Science Museum Tokyo a wrapper containing several individuals of *Dermatocarpon Moulinsii* (Mont.) Zahlbr. They were collected on Mt. Yubari, Prov. Ishikari Hokkaido July 25,1928. New to Japanese Flora.
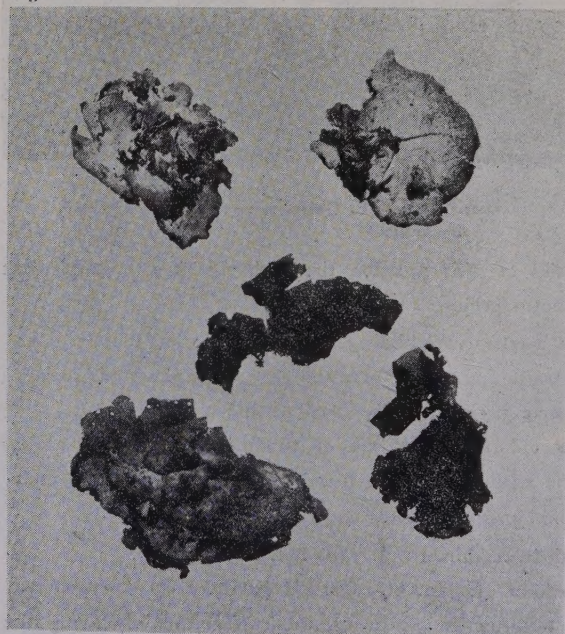
Fig. 4. *Dermatocarhon Moulinsii* (Mont.) Zahlbr. collected in Hokkaido, Japan.

近頃東京上野公園国立科学博物館で故小泉秀雄氏の採集品を整理しつつあつた黒川逍君が一包の標本を筆者に示したそれは石狩，夕張岳（高さは書てない）で 1928 年 7 月 25 日に採集されたもので 72048 の番号があり其中に問題の地衣か若干の *Collema* 類と混在して居た，此問題の植物は破片共全部で 7 片あり，一見いわたけ状で裏面中央の臍部で岩面に固着し略々円形の単葉もあり又は数葉が臍部を共通にして所謂 complicate して居る。裏面は真黒で同じ色の分岐した擬根が密生し全体厚味の感を与える。表面は灰色又は灰褐色で多少白色の粉霜を帯び平滑であるが殆ど全面に亘つて暗色の微小点を散布して居るこれは葉体中に沈在する被子器の孔口で

ある。此葉体を縦断するとフラスコ形の被子器が現れる (Fig. 5 参照)。被子器の内部は側絲はなく子囊が簇生して居るが完全な胞子を有するものは見附からなかつた，此の検査は数ケ所場所を異にして断面を作つたが粉子器 (Pycnide) は立派のものがあつたが成熟した胞子が完全に充実して居る子嚢は見出し得ず，貴重な標本の損傷を考慮しそれ以上標本を犠牲とすることを断念した。然し筆者が最近手掛けたネパール産の *Dermatocarpon Moulinsii* (Fauna and Flora of Nepal Himalaya, p. 43) と比較し内外の形態全く一致するので本種と断定した。本種は欧州ではピレニース，チロール，亜細亜ではヒマラヤ次で北米の各地に出現するもので稍々珍種に属する。本種が日本領土内に内現したことは分布上驚くべき事ではないにしても此狭い国土がまだまだ珍品を埋蔵して居ることを示唆するものと云えよう。
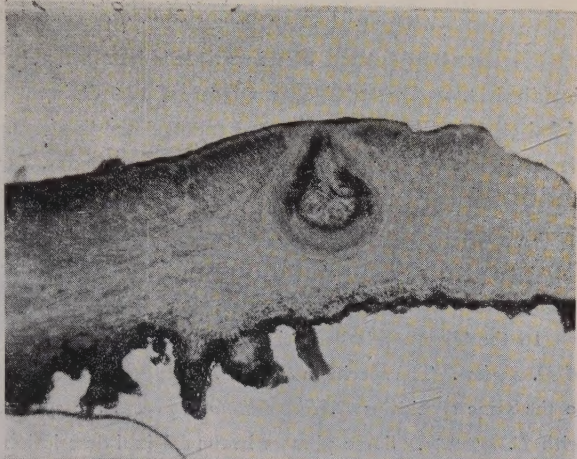
Fig. 5. Longitudinai section of *Dermatocarpon Moulinsii* (Mont.) Zahlbr. for Japan.

○Genus Amana, Honda を支持する (久内清孝) Kiyotaka Hisauchi: I support Genus *Amana* Honda.

アマナやヒロハノアマナを *Tulipa* 属から分離して *Amana* 属をたて，其理として項目をあげこれを日本生物地理学会々報 Vol. 6 No. 3 (1935) で発表したのは本田正次博士である。爾来同氏の日本植物名彙やまた今回の改訂日本植物名彙にも *Amana* を用いていられるが他の人たちの書ではこれが用いられていない，しかし，用いない理由はかいてない。大井氏の日本植物志もそうである。*Amana* をたてた理由は上記本田氏の論文にかいてあるが，私は幾瀬マサ著日本植物の花粉にあるように花粉粒が 1-sulcate である点でも 3-sulcate の *Tulipa* と異ることをつけ加えて *Amana* 属を支持する，もつともこれは園芸種となつている tulip の花粉との比較の上でのことであつて 50 種にも近い全部を比較したわけではない。

Amana is the genus name established by M. Honda in the Bulletin of the Biogeographical Society of Japan vol. 6 (1935) No. 3. involving 2 Lilicaceaous plants *A. edulis* and *A. latifolia*. In *Tulipa* the pollen grain is 3-sulcate while that of *Amana* is 1-sulcate and such palynological fact seems good enough to support Honda's oppinion.

Hiroshi HARA*: **Critical notes on some specimens of East-Asiatic plants in foreign herbaria (8)**

原 寛*: 欧米にある東亜植物基準標本の検討（8）

20) **Deutzia scabra** Thunberg. It is certain that in 1781 & 84 Thunberg first described D. *scabra* based on a mixture of two different species. For that reason, Nakai (1921) and Makino (1949) abandoned the name *D. scabra*, and adopted *D. crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. and *D. Sieboldiana* Maxim. for each species. *Deutzia scabra*, however, has been used for *D. Sieboldiana* by such authors as Sieb. et Zucc. (1835), Maxim. (1867), Suringar (1931), and on the contrary, it was used for *D. crenata* by Koernicke (1867), Schneider (1905), Rehder (1911 & 49), and Ohwi (1953).

In the Thunberg's herbarium at Uppsala, there are three sheets (α, β and γ) of *D. scabra*. The specimen α (Fig. 7) consisting of two flowering branches belongs to the same species as *D. Sieboldiana*, whereas the specimens β and γ are identical with *D. crenata*. Some phrases in the original description especially those concerning its utility suggest *D. Sieboldiana* rather than *D. crenata*. Moreover, the figure of *D. scabra* by Thunberg in Nov. Gen. Pl. **1**: t. (1781) and Fl. Jap. t. 24 (1784) seems to be drawn mainly from a flowering branch on the left side of the specimen α which is conspecific with *D. Sieboldiana*.

In 1835, Siebold and Zuccarini clealy distinguished the two species for the first time, and they retained the name *D. scabra* for *D. Sieboldiana*, and described the other species as a new one, *D. crenata*. Thus according to the present rule for selecting the type specimen, it is quite natural to designate the specimen α as the lectotype of *D. scabra* Thunb. Suringar in 1931, having examined the specimens at Uppsala, has arrived at the same conclusion, and explained it in detail in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **43**: 211 (1931) with figures, and he also remarked on the sheet α in the Thunberg herbarium that it can be considered as an authentic one.

At Leiden, there is a sterile specimen sent from Herb. Thunberg under the name *D. scabra*, and it is *D. crenata*. Also in the generic description of *Deutzia*, Thunberg stated that 'Filamenta......sub apice emarginata bifida' or '3-cuspidata' which agree better with *D. crenata*. Without examining the specimens at Uppsala, Schneider laid so much stress on these two facts that he regarded *D. scabra* as

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Fig. 7. *Deutzia scabra* Thunberg. The specimen α in Herb. Thunb. at Uppsala.

identical with *D. crenata*. As explained above, however, I cannot agree with his opinion, and conclude that *D. scabra* should be typified by the specimen α in the Thunberg herbarium at Uppsala.

Deutzia scabra Thunberg here defined including *D. Sieboldiana* and *D. Dippeliana*, is a pretty variable species. The lectotype of *D. scabra* (Fig. 7.) has roundish ovate leaves shortly acuminate at the top and 3–4-fid stellate hairs on both surfaces, inflorescences only with a few patent hairs, petals 4–5 mm long, and edentate filaments only partly with very minute teeth. This form seems to agree with a common form of *D. scabra* in Honshu. In the original description, Thunberg cited the locality of *D. scabra* as 'Crescit in montibus Fakoniae et regionibus adjacentibus', and he himself passed the Hakone mountains on May 27, 1776, when *D. scabra* might be in bloom. As the specimen α agrees well with that from the Hakone district, there seems to be no reason to doubt about its type locality.

In Kyushu, a race with long-pointed leaves and often with partly but distinctly dentate filaments occurs. The specimens referred to *D. scabra* by Sieb. et Zucc. at Leiden belong to this race, and might probably be collected around Nagasaki. The name *D. kiusiana* Koidz. (1921) was also given to a form of this race with a few scattered hairs, whereas *D. subvelutina* Nakai (1926) and *D. taradakensis* Nakai (1935) are densely pubescent with long patent hairs on rachis of inflorescences, calyces, and also on main nerves of leaves beneath.

Deutzia crenata Sieb. et Zucc. is also a very variable species, especially in the shape of leaves, the hairiness, and the size of flowers and capsules. The typical form illustrated in Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: t. 6 (1835) is a broad-leaved one with ovate leaves, but a form (f. *angustifolia* Regel) with narrower leaves is more common. Most of specimens of *D. crenata* at Leiden is covered with minute appressed stellate hairs excepting a few scattered patent hairs on calyx-tubes and midribs of leaves beneath. But one sheet of *D. crenata* (No. 908, 234–1328 ex Hb. Sieb. at Leiden) belongs to *D. scabra*.

A form of *D. crenata* with patent hairs on main nerves on the underside of leaves was named as f. *barbinervis* Nakai, and an extreme form with leaves densely patent-hairy beneath was named as var. *heterotricha* (Rehd.) Hara. While f. *pubescens* (Mak.) has patent-hairy rachis, pedicels and calyces, although its leaves are not patent-hairy except for the midrib, and f. *lasiocarpa* Koidz. has hairy capsules. A form (f. *macrocarpa* Nakai) with large capsules attaining 5–6 mm long and 5.5–7 mm across is often found in coastal regions of western Japan, and other

extreme form, f. *hebecarpa* (Nakai) has hairy capsules about 4 mm long, and patent-hairy lower surfaces of leaves and rachis of inflorescences.

Deutzia scabra Thunberg, Nov. Gen. Pl. **1**: 20, t. (1781); in Nova Act. Soc. Sci. Upsal. **4**: 34 & 39 (1783); Fl Jap. 185, t. 24 (1784), pro parte; emend. Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 20, t. 7, excl. fig. IV (1835)—Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 24 (1867)—Suringar in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **43**: 211, f. 1, 5 & 6 (1931) —Hara in Forskn.-mater. rör. Thunb. 66, f. 36 (1953).

var. **scabra.**

D. Sieboldiana Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 26, t. 2; fig. 19–26 (1867), p.p.—Matsum., Ind. **2** (2): 177 (1912).

D. Sieboldiana var. b. *Dippeliana* Schneider in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **13**: 177 (1904); Ill. Handb. Laubh. **1**: 379 (1905)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

'*D. Sieboldii* Koernicke' sensu Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 89 (1921), cum f. *typica* et f. *Dippeliana* (Schneid.) Nakai.

D. Sieboldii var. *aurescens* Nakai, l. c. **42**: 451 (1928), e typo.

D. reticulata Koidzumi, l. c. **43**: 405 (1929), e typo.

D. Sieboldii var. *megaphylla* Honda, l. c. **51**: 858 (1937), e typo.

Lectotype. Specimen α in Herb. Thunberg, Uppsala.

var. **Sieboldiana** (Maxim.) Hara, stat. nov.

'*D. scabra* Thunb.': Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 20, t. 7 excl. fig. IV (1835) —Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 24, t. 2, fig. 1–18 (1867).

D. Sieboldiana Maximowicz, l. c. 26 (Feb. 1867), p.p. excl. fig.—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

D. Sieboldi Koernicke in Gartenfl. **16**: 74 (Mar. 1867).

D. Sieboldiana var. a. *typica* Schneider in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **13**: 177 (1904); Ill. Handb. Laubh. **1**: 379 (1905).

D. kiusiana Koidzumi ex Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 86 (1921), e typo.

D. subvelutina Nakai, l. c. **40**: 563 (1926), e typo.

D. taradakensis Nakai, l. c. **49**: 497 (1935), e typo.

f. **microcarpa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

D. microcarpa Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 87 (1921); in Matsum., Icon. Pl. Koisik. **4**: 105, t. 265 (1921), e typo.

Deutzia crenata Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 19, t. 6 (1835).

f. **candidissima** (Bonard) Hara, comb. nov.

D. crenata candidissima plena Fröbel ex Bonard in Hort. Franç. **1869**: 347.

D. scabra f. *candidissima* (Bon.) Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. **1**: 473 (1900).

f. **pubescens** (Makino) Hara, comb. nov.

D. scabra var. *typica* f. *pubescens* Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. **1** (7): 26 (1917).

var. **heterotricha** (Rehder) Hara, comb. nov.

D. heterotricha Rehder in Journ. Arnold Arb. **1**: 207 (1920), e typo.

D. scabra var. *heterotricha* (Rehd.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

f. **hebecarpa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

D. hebecarpa Nakai in Matsum., Icon. Pl. Koisik. **1**: 127, t. 64 (1913), e typo.

var. **Nakaiana** (Engl.) Hara, comb. nov.

D. Nakaiana Engler in Pfl.-fam. ed. 2, **18 a**: 197 (1930).

D. scabra var. *Nakaii* (sphalm.) (Engl.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

21) **Chaenomeles speciosa** (Sweet) Nakai. Japanese Quince (Flowering Quince) is a native of China, but was introduced into Japan about four hundred years ago, and many horticultural forms with flowers of various shades from deep scarlet to white have long been cultivated in Japanese gardens. As shown by Makino (1908), Koidzumi (1913), and Rehder (1915), *Chaenomeles japonica* Lindley based on *Pyrus japonica* Thunberg belongs to another dwarf species growing wild in Japan, and should not be applied to Japanese Quince. In 1954 I have also confirmed the fact by examining the type specimen of *Pyrus japonica* at Uppsala which consists of two flowering branches.

In recent years *Chaenomeles Lagenaria* (Lois.-Desl.) Koidzumi has often been adopted for Japanese Quince. However, when Loiseleur-Deslongchamps in 1815 first published *Cydonia Lagenaria*, the basonym of Koidzumi's combination, he cited *Pyrus japonica* Thunb. and *Cydonia japonica* Persoon as synonyms, and therefore *C. Lagenaria*[1] is illegitimate, being a superfluous name for *Cydonia japonica* under the present Code of Botanical Nomenclature. So we cannot use *C. Lagenaria* for Japanese Quince, although its description and plate indicate the latter. The oldest valid name for Japanese Quince is *Chaenomeles speciosa* Nakai based on *Cydonia speciosa* Sweet (1818).

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1) *Cydonia Lagenaria* Loiseleur-Deslongchamps in Duhamel du Monceau, Trait. Arb. ed. aug. **6**: 255 (1815), excl. tab. 76, quoad syn.

Chaenomeles speciosa (Sweet) Nakai in Jap. Journ. Bot. **4** (4): 331 (1929)—Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, Fl. Brit. Is. 559 (1952)—Janchen in Phyton **5** (1/2): 82 (1953).

'*Pyrus japonica* Thunb.' sensu Sims in Bot. Mag. **18**: t. 692 (1803).

Malus japonica Andrews, Bot. Repos. **7**: t. 462 (1807).

Cydonia japonica Loiseleur, Herb. Amat. **2**: 73 (1817); non Persoon 1806.

Cydonia speciosa Sweet, Hort. Suburb. Lond. 113 (1818)—Guimpel, Otto, et Hayne, Abb. Fremd. Deuts. Holzart. 88, t. 70 (1825).

Chaenomeles japonica Lindley ex Bunge, Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. 27 (1833), nom.—Spach, Hist. Nat. Vég. Phan. **2**: 159 (1834), p. p., excl. basonym.

Chaenomeles lagenaria Koidzumi in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **23**: 173 (1909); Consp. Rosac. Jap. 94 (1913), excl. basonym—Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 296 (1915); Bibl. Cult. Tr. & Shr. 276 (1949)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 662 (1953).

f. **alba** (Lodd.) Hara, stat. nov.

Pyrus japonica alba Loddiges, Bot. Cab. **6**: t. 541 (1821).

f. **eburnea** (Carr.) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles japonica var. *eburnea* Carrière in Rev. Hort. **44**: 331, t. col. f. 4 (1872).

f. **extus-coccinea** (Carr.) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles japonica var. *extus coccinea* Carrière in Rev. Hort. **44**: 331, t. col. f. 3 (1872).

f. **Gaujardii** (Lem.) Hara, stat. nov.

Cydonia japonica var. *Gaujardii* Lemaire in Ill. Hort. **7**: t. 260, f. 1 (1860).

f. **Papeleusii** (Lem.) Hara, stat. nov.

Cydonia japonica var *Papeleusii* Lemaire in Ill. Hort. **7**: t. 260, f. 2 (1860).

f. **tortuosa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles eugenioides var. *tortuosa* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **37**: 72 (1923).

var. **cathayensis** (Hemsl.) Hara, comb. nov.

Pyrus cathayensis Hemsley in Journ. Linn. Soc. **23**: 256 (1887), excl. syn.

Cydonia cathayensis Hemsley in Hooker, Icon. Pl. **27**: t. 2657–58 (1900).

Chaenomeles lagenaria var. *cathayensis* (Hemsl.) Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 297 (1915); Bibl. 277 (1949).

var. **Wilsonii** (Rehd.) Hara, comb. nov.

Chaenomeles lagenaria var. *Wilsonii* Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 298 (1915); Bibl. 277 (1949).

22) **Eleocharis attenuata** (Fr. et Sav.) Palla. As I have hitherto pointed out, this plant is clearly distinguished from *E. pellucida* Presl (*E. japonica* Miq.) which is widely distributed in south-east Asia. At Paris, I examined the authentic specimens from Yokoska (Savatier, no. 1381 & 2017) of *Scirpus attenuatus* Franch. et Sav. in 1954, and ascertained that it is conspecific with my *E. major*. While another specimens also from Yokoska (Savatier, no. 2016 & 2436) belong to *E. pellucida*.

Eleocharis attenuata (Fr. et Sav.) Palla in Monde des Plantes **12**: 40 (1910), ut *Heleocharis*—Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **19**: 153 (1943) & **20**: 333 (1944).

Scirpus attenuatus Franch. et Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **2**: 110 (1876) & 543 (1877), e typo.

Heleocharis major Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **11**: 820, f. 24 (1935).

H. laeviseta var. *major* (Hara) Hara, l. c. **14**: 521 (1938)—Ohwi in Mem. Coll Sci. Kyoto Univ. ser. B, **18**: 42 (1944); Fl. Jap. 224 (1953).

f. **laeviseta** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

Elaeocharis laeviseta Nakai in Fedde, Repert. **13**: 246 (1914)—Ohwi, ll. cc. 41 (1944) & 224 (1953).

E. attenuata var. *laeviseta* (Nakai) Hara, l. c. **19**: 153 (1943).

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20) マルバウツギとウツギ *Deutzia scabra* Thunberg は初めマルバウツギとウツギの両種を混合して記載されたので，中井博士等はこの名をすてて，それぞれに *D. Sieboldiana* 及び *D. crenata* の学名を採用された。しかし *D. scabra* としてツュンベリーが図解したのは主にウプサラに現存する α 標本 (マルバウツギ) にもとずいており，又これら 2 種を最初に区別した Sieb. et Zucc. (1835) は *D. scabra* をマルバウツギに残し，ウツギに *D. crenata* の新名を与え記載したので，現行命名規約の下では *D. scabra* Thunb. はマルバウツギに限定して用いるのが妥当である。九州に普通なツクシマルバウツギは葉の先が長く尖り，花絲の肩に突起があるが，関東のマルバウツギにも時に一部の花絲に小突起が見られる。ウツギは *D. crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. でよく，両種とも分布が広く変異に富んでいる。

21) ボケ 古くボケに用いられた *Chaenomeles japonica* (Thunb.) Lindley の学名は，クサボケに適用すべきであることは小泉博士等の扱いの通りである。そこでボケを別種と考えた場合には *C. Lagenaria* Koidzumi の名が近年よく用いられるが，その基になつた *Cydonia Lagenaria* Lois.-Desl. は *C. japonica* 即ちクサボケに対する superfluous name で適法でない。ボケの正しい種名は *C. speciosa* (Sweet) Nakai である。

22) オオハリイ パリーにある *Scirpus attenuatus* Fr. et Sav. の基準標本 (横須賀産) は間違いなくオオハリイ (セイタカハリイ) であるので，私が前に本誌で述べた様にその学名は *Eleocharis attenuata* (Fr. et Sav.) Palla がよい。

Tsuguo HONGŌ*: **Notes on Japanese larger fungi (10)**

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (10)

56) **Mycena umbilicata** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 7-15 mm lato, e convexo subplano, dein umbilicato vel subpapillato, astriato innato-fibrilloso vel subrimoso, fusco vel atro-brunneo in centro, marginem versus pallidior (olivaceo-cinereo vel cinereo); carne pellicula fusca, contexto aquoso-griseola, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis longe decurrentibus, distantibus (L=16-21; l=1-3), venoso-connexis albis, saepe furcatis, 1-2 mm latis; stipite 2-4 cm longo, 1-2 mm crasso, aequali, saepe compresso, cartilagineo, pileo concolori (apice albido). fistuloso; sporis in cumulo albis.

Microscopic characters: Spores ovoid, smooth, 7-8(9)×4.5-5(5.5) μ, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 26-39×6.5-7 μ; cheilocystidia numerous, 25-45×9.5-12.5 μ fusoid-ventricose with obtuse or subacute apices, thin-walled, hyaline; pleuro-cystidia scattered, similar with or larger than pleurocystidia, 45-55(68)×11-21 μ, caulo-cystidia 29-53(67)×8.5-13(29) μ, capitate or subventricose, slightly grayish to hyaline, thin-walled; clamp connections present.

Hab. Gregarious, among mosses (or sphagnum) under conifers, Mt. Hiei, Aug. 5, 1453: Miidera, Ōtsu-city, July 30, 1954: Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, June 25 (type**) and 29, June 24, 1956. Distr. Endemic (Ōmi and Yamashiro).

The present species is somewhat similar in stature to *M. swartzii* (Fr.) Smith, but is readily distinguished microscopically by its amyloid spores.

57) **Amanita pseudoporphyria** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 3-11 cm lato, e convexo explanato, demum subdepresso, viscidulo, glabro, interdum volvae fragmentis consperso, innato-subfibrilloso, griseo ("drab"***), centro obscuriore, margine laevi et albo-velati; carne alba, subtenui odore saporeque nullo; lamellis attenuato-liberis, striato-decurrentibus, albis, confertis (L=96-100; l=1-3(4)), subventricosis, acie alboflocculosis; stipite 5-12 cm longo, 6-18 mm crasso, sursum attenuato vel subaequali, deorsum incrassato, e farcto solido, albo, supra annulum substriato, infra annulum floccoso-squamuloso; annulo supero, albo, mem-

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** All type specimens are deposited in the writer's herbarium.

*** Color terme in quotation marks are those of Ridgway, "Color Standards ond Nomenclature".

branaceo, striato, subtus floccoso, persistante; volve albida, membranacea, vaginali, laxa, semilibera, persistante; sporis in cumulo albis.

Microscopic characters: Spores broadly ovate or ellipsoid, smooth, 7.5–8.5 (9.5) × 4.5–5.5 (7) μ, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 23–37 × 8–10.5 μ; marginal cells globose-pedicellate, saccate or clavate, 13–30 × 10–20 μ, thin-walled, hyaline.

Hab. Scattered to gregarious on the ground in pine woods, Miidera, Ōtsu, July 21, 1953: Ishiyama-Senjō, Ōtsu, July 6, 1955; July 11 and 19, 1956: Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, July 11 and 16, 1955; July 23, 1956 (-type).

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

A summer fungus, of doubtful edibility. This species somewhat resembles *A. porphyria* (Fr.) Gill. from which it is easily distinguished by the loose membranous volva and the broadly ovate to ellipsoid spores. It appears to belong in sect. Baccatae of Singer's system (Agaricales, 387 (1951)).
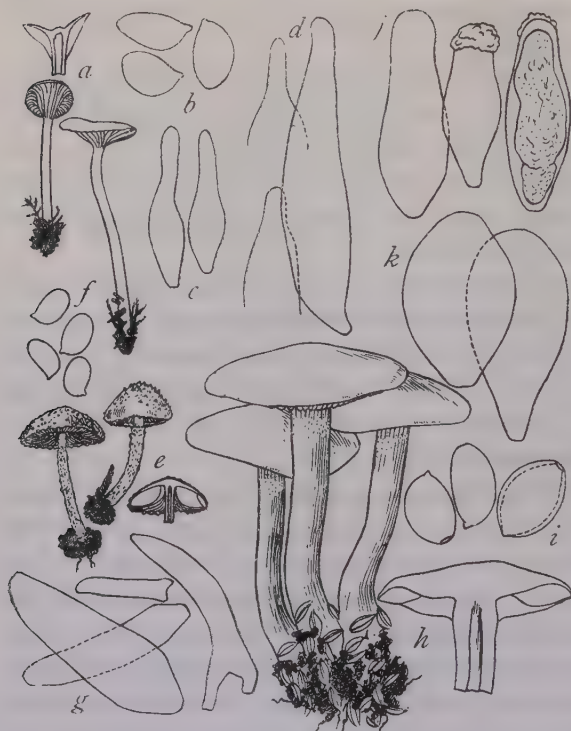
Fig. 1. *Mycena umbilicata* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores; c, cheilocystidia; d, pleurocystidia. *Lepiota pseudogranulosa* Sacc.; e, carpophores; f, spores; g, cells from cap surface. *Agrocybe farinacea* Hongo; h, carpophores; i, spores; j. cheilocystidia; k, pleurocystidia. (a, e, h ×2/3; b, f, i ×1000; c, d, g, j, k ×600).

58) **Lepiota pseudogranulosa** (Berk. et Br.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. **5**: 53 (1887) —Reid, Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. **38**: 389 (1955).

Pileus 13–17 (20) mm broad, conico-convex to broadly convex, surface dry, densely covered by

floccoso-pruinose subpyramidal evanescent scales, evenly powdery or granulas in age, pure white to sordid cream, tinted pink or cinnamon buff in places (especially on the disc); margin at first appendiculate with the fragments of pulverulent veil. Context thin, white in the pileus, brownish in the stipe, taste and odor none. Lamellae free, close (L=±24; l=3-7), white, then stained with brownish spots, ventricose, edges entire, thin, 1.5-3.5 mm broad. Stipe 2-2.5(4) cm long, 1.5-2 mm thick, equal or somewhat enlarged at the base, fistulose, with pulverulent covering similar to that on the pileus beneath the annulus, apex only slightly pruinose, with white rhizomorphs at the base. Annulus pulverulent, fugacious, superior. Spores white in deposits, ellipsoid, smooth, 4.5-5.5×2.5-3 μ or 3.5-4×2-2.5 μ, pseudo-amyloid; basidia four-spored, 12.5-14.5×6.5-8 μ; cheilocystidia club-shaped, thin-walled, 14-25×6.5-8 μ; pulverulence on pileus and stipe made up of cylindric to bone-shased cells, 30-72(93)×5-14(19) μ, which are often branched.

Hab. Gregaious, on the ground in woods of conifers Ishiyama-dera, Ōtsu, July 4, 1952: July 9, 1953; July 2, 1954: Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, July 14, 1956.

Distr. Ceylon, Venezuela, England. New to Japan.

A tropical species. The macroscopic features of this species are practically the same as *L. rufescens* (Berk. et Br.) Lange whose mealy covering on cap and stem are formed of sphaerocysts.

59) **Agrocybe farinacea** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 2-4(5) cm lato, convexo, dein expanso, obtuso, margine primum incurvato, sicco, glabro, leviter ruguloso, ochraceo (centro gilvo-ochraceo), vix striato vel astriato; carne crassa, pallide ochracea vel albida, odore saporeque farinaceo; lamellis adnatis et dente subdecurrentibus, confertis (L=37-60; l=2(7)), ex pallido argillaceo-fuscescentibus, acie minutissime fimbriata, 3-4(6) mm latis; stipite 3-6(8) cm longo, 4-8 mm crasso, aequali sed ad basin incrassato, fibrilloso-striato, apice pruinoso, exannulato, pileo subconcolori, e medullato cavo, basi albo-tomentoso et mycelia radiciformi albo praedito; sporis in cumulo sordide brunneis.

Microscopic characters: Spores pale melleous under the microscope, ovoid to ellipsoid, smooth, 8.5-10.5(12)×6-8(8.5) μ, with a flat hyaline apical pore; cheilocystidia abundant, 33-57×12-19 μ, ventricoso-fusiform with a rounded apex, hyaline or yellow, often with an amorphous yellow incrustation at the apex; pleurocystidia scattered, 40-52×19-26 μ, similar to cheilocystidia or vesiculose, hyaline, thin-walled; clamp connections present.

Hab. Gregarious or subcespitose, on vegetable manure heap (especially on rice

hulls), Miidera, Ōtsu, May 14, 1953: Ishiyama-Senjō, Ōtsu, May 29 and 30 (-type), 1956. Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

Not uncommon. This species is almost identical with *A. putaminum* (Maire) Sing. in stature, color, odor and cystidium characters, but differs in the habitat and the somewhat broader spores. The latter is said to occur on putamen of *Prunus cerasus* in France and have spores 10–13×5–7 μ.

Psilocybe fasciata Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 1–3 cm lato, conico-campanulato vel convexo, viscido, glabro, subhygrophano, olivaceo-brunneo ("oliue-brown" vel "clove brown"), leviter striato in humidis, margine saepius irregulari; carne tenui, concolori, fracta caerulescente, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis adnato-subdecurrentibus, subdistantibus (L=23–25; l=±7), e pallido fusco-purpureis, 1.5–3.5 mm latis, acie albofimbriatis; stipite 5–7 cm longo, 2–4 mm crasso, aequali vel sursum subattenuato, cavo, sicco, albido, sericeo-fibrilloso (ad apicem pruinoso), tactu caerulescente, basi strigoso; velo albo-fibrilloso, fugaci; sporis in cumulo fusco-purpureis.

Microscopic characters: Spores pale bister under the microscope in KOH, ellipsoido to slightly ovoid, smooth, with a hyaline apical pore, 9.5–11×5–6 μ; basidia hyaline, four-spored, 19–22×7–7.5 μ; cheilocystidia abundant, forming a sterile band on gill edge, 21–28×6.5–8 μ, ventricose and with a slender neck, apices subacute, hyaline; gelatinous pellicle well differentiated, made of narrow (2.5–3.5 μ in diam.) hyaline hyphae; clamp connections present.

Hab. Densely cespitose, on soil (at the edge of bamboo forest), Ishiyama-Senjō, Ōtsu, Oct. 26, 1955 (-type). Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

This species appears to be closely related to *P. caerulipes* Peck, but differs in its terrestrial habitat. *Geophila cyanescens* (Maire) Kühn. et Romagn. should differ in having somewhat longer spores.

61) **Lactarius gracilis** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 1–2 (2.5) cm lato, late convexo, dein plano-depresso, acute papillato, sicco, azono, minute granuloso-subvelutino, brunneo in centro, dilute brunneolo vel subavellaneo in zona marginali, margine primitus incurvato, barbato; carne tenui, brunneola, inodora; lacte albo, immutabili, miti; lamellis adnato-decurrentibus, confertis vel subdistantibus, saepe furcatis, pallide carneis, vulneratis sordidescentibus, 2 mm latis; stipite 2–5 (7) cm longo, 2–3 (6) mm crasso, aequali vel subattenuato apicem versus, curvate, cavo, rufo-brunneo, sub lente albido-pruinoso, basi strigoso; sporis in cumulo cremeis.

Microscopic characters: Spores subglobose, 1-guttulate, warty and reticulate, 7–7³/₄×6–6³/₄ μ (excl. orn.), amyloid; basidia four-spored, 36–46×7.5–11 μ; cheilocystidio sparse, 25–28×6.5–9.5 μ, thin-walled, hyaline, clavate, rather difficult to demonstrate.

Hab. Gregarious or scattered, among mosses or fallen leaves in woods of *Shiia*, Miidera, Ōtsu, May 18 ond 25, 1953; May 14 and June 10, 1954: Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 18, 1955 (-type); June 19 and 20, 1956.

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

Fig. 2. *Amanita pseudoporphria* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores; c, marginal cells. *Psilocybe fasciata* Hongo: d, carpophores; e, spores; f, cheilocystidia. *Lactarius gracilis* Hongo: g, carpophores; h, spores. (a, d, g ×2/3; b, e, f, h ×1000; c ×600).

Spring to summer. The shaggy edge of the cap, the slender stem and the white, mild milk are the distinguishing characters of this plant. Rather common.

Appendix:

1) **Hygrophorus turundus** Fr. f. **minus** f. nov.

Hygrophorus parvicoccineus S. Ito et Imai sensu Hongo in Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts Educ. Shiga Univ. **2**: 48 (1953).

Pileo 3–10(14) mm lato, laete miniato; squamulis vix fuscescentibus; stipite 10–25×1–1.5 mm, pileo concolore; sporis 8–11.5×5–7 μ; basidiis 4- (vel 2-) sporis. Ad terram arenosam, in pratis et silvis pineis. Typus; n. 1350.

2) **Oudemansiella venosolamellata** (Imaz. et Toki) Imazeki et Hongo comb. nov. *Mucidula venosolamellata* Imaz. et Toki in Bull. Gov. For. Exp. St. **79**; 1 (1955)

3) **Psilocybe venenata** (Imai) Imaz. et Hongo comb. nov.
Stropharia venenata Imai, St. Agar. Hokk. 270 (1938).

4) **Naematoloma squamosum** (Fr.) Sing. va. **thraustum** (Kalchbr.) Imaz. et Hongo comb. nov.
Stropharia squamosa var. *thrausta* Lange, Agar. Denm. **5**: 33 (1923).
Stropharia aurantiaca (Cke.) Imai, l. c. 267.

5) **Rhodophyllus crassipes** (Imaz. et Toki) Imaz. et Hongo comb. nov.
Entoloma crassipes Imaz. et Toki in. Bull. Gov. For. Exp. St. **67**: 39 (1954).

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56) サカズキガサタケ (新種)。 外観は *Mycena swartzii* (Fr.) Smith [=*Marasmiellus setipes* (Fr. sensu Ricken) Sing.] に類似しているが，胞子がアミロイドである点で区別される。比叡山，大津市三井寺境内及び同市石山平津町にて蘚類の間に発生せるものを採集した。

57) コテングタケモドキ (新種)。多少コテングタケ *Amanita porphyria* (Fr.) Secr. に似ているが，深い膜質のツボを有し，胞子が広卵形ないし楕円形をなす点で区別される。食毒不明。夏季，大津市内のマツ林に発生する。

58) コナカラカサタケモドキ (新称)。 外観は *Lepiota rufescens* (Berk. et Br.) Lange に酷似しているが，傘及び茎の表面の細胞が本種ではほぼ円柱形，後者では球形であるから容易に区別がつく。最初セイロンから報告され，最近ではベネズエラ及び英本国 (キュー植物園) にも産することが知られたが，珍品に属するものである。筆者は大津市石山寺及び石山平津町のモミ，ヒノキ，スギ等の樹下で数回採集している。

59) ツバナシフミヅキタケ (新種)。 フランス産の *Agrocybe putaminum* (Maire) Sing. に近い種類であるが，かの菌のようにサクラ属の核に生ずることはなく，又胞子は長さの割に巾が広い。大津市三井寺及び石山千町で堆肥上に生じたものを採つた。

60) アイセンボンタケ (新種)。傘の表面は厚いゼラチン層におおわれ，肉は傷ついたとき藍色に変るのが特徴である。大津市石山千町の竹林わきの路傍で採つた。

61) アシボソチチタケ (新種)。 小形。傘の縁部には粗毛が生えており， 茎は細長い。乳液は白色，不変性，無味。大津市内各所のシイ林内に生ずる。

Tetsuo KOYAMA*: **Taxonomic study of Cyperaceae 6.****

小 山 鉄 夫: カヤツリグサ科の分類学的研究 6.

§13. A new species of Carex from Mt. Tateshina, Central Japan.

More than thirty years ago, Mr. K. Chino, an excellent plant collector in the province of Shinano, found an interesting sedge of the section Montanae, near the summit of Mt. Tateshina. He sent it to Dr. Ohwi for identification, however, since the specimen was not perfect, Dr, Ohwi did not publish this sedge though he prepared a new name, *Carex Chinoi*. Recently Mr. Chino again sent Dr. Ohwi a duplicate material of the said species which is perfect enough to describe. At Dr. Ohwi's request, here I publish the description which I made from the latter material.

Carex Chinoi Ohwi ex T. Koyama, spec. nova ex affinitate *Caricis oxyandrae* (Fr. et Sav.) Kudo quae utriculis minoribus anguste obovatis brevirostratis, squamis florum foeminearum fulvis non castaneopurpureis apice acutioribus, vaginis basilaribus etiam fulvescentibus in fibras laxius solutis valde dissimilis est.

Herba perennis caespitans, rhizomate longiuscule ascendente lignescente fibris breviusculis flavofuscis sublaxe vestitis, innovationibus ascendentibus agente. Folia anguste linearia 1–1.5 mm lata dimidium culmi aeqantia mollia ad apicem longe acuminatam sensim attenuantia basi longe vaginata. Vaginae basilares inferiores subaphyllae flavofuscae demum in fibras laxe solutae. Culmi graciles erecti 25–33 cm alti triquetri scabranguli sulcati. Spiculae 2–3 apice culmi aggregatae vel ima tantum remota omnes sessiles; terminalis mascula linearilanceolata erecta 5–10 mm longa 1–1.5 mm late apice acuta fulva multiflora; reliquae foemineae globulosae 3–6 mm in diametro densiflorae. Bracteae setaceae ima cum spicula sua subaequans vel ea brevior raro paullo longior evaginantes. Prophyllum subpocilliforme tenuiter membranaceum. Squamae foemineae ellipticae vel oblongo-ovatae 2.5 mm longae 1.5 mm latae naviculares lateribus fulvofuscae margine utrinque pallidiores dorso trinerviae flavovirente apice subsensim angustatae acutae brevicuspidatae. Utriculi erectopatentes anguste obovati 2.5–3 m longi 0.8 mm crassi vere trigoni facie convexi membranacei praeter nervos 2 prominentes subenervii ex toto pubescenti basi sensim cuneato-attenuati cum stipite brevi crassiusculi apice subabrupte contracti in rostrum conicocylindricum rectum 2/3 mm longum saepe fulvescentem, ore hyalino

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** Continued from Bot. Mag. Tokyo 69: 67 (1956).

modice bidentato, dentibus acutis. Nux arcte inclusa elliptica 1.5 mm longa triquetra facie flava leviter convexa basi cuneatocontracta subestipitata apice subito contracta mucronata, stylo longo recto basi subaequali stigmatibus 3.

Japanese name: Tateshina-himesuge (Ohwi & Koyama, nov.)

Japan: near the summit of Mt. Tateshina, Prov. Shinano (K. Chino, sin. num. !, 13 August, 1924—holotype in TNS; isotype in KYO).

Since Mr. Chino has found the type collection, none has met with this sedge. From its external appearance, it is thought to be most closely related to *C. oxyandra* commonly noted in the upper *Fagus* belt on high mountains, but the colour of scales and the basal part of sheaths, and the shape of perigynia suggest that this species has some characters seen in the section Mitratae especially in *C. nervata* or in *C. leucochlora* var. *filiculmis*. In the type specimen, however, achenes are perfect.

§14. Eleocharis truncatovaginata, a new species from the northern China Proper.

Eleocharis truncatovaginata T. Koyama, spec. nova e serie Palustred sectionis Palustriformes; summa affinitas quoad habitum *E. valleculosae* Ohwi a quâ tamen distinguitur culmis non cinereis, squamis brevioribus obtusioribusque, stylopodio multo minore et minus spongioso, et nucis formâ.

Perennis rhizomate subnullo, stolonibus subtenuibus longe repentibes rigidis rufofuscis paucis agente. Culmi ex unico rhizomate multi pluresve subdense caespitantes erecti vel sursum curvuli 15–25 cm alti 0.8–1.2 mm crassi laevi pluricostulati vix compreesi in sicco basi vaginis paucis obsiti. Vaginae basilares 3–4, inferiores subspathaceae tenuimembranaceae fuscorubentes vel fuscopurpureae apice oblique sectae obtusulae scariosae dilute coloratae, summa vere cylindrica 4–6 cm longa 1–1.5 mm lata herbacea sordide virens basem culmi arcte circumeans apice vertice secta integra subcartillaginea. Spicula solitaria terminalis ebracteata lanceolato-oblonga usque cylindrica (6–) 10–15 mm longa circiter 4 mm in diametro fuscata spisse pluriflora apice acuta. Squamae inferiores 2 steriles culmum 1/2-amplectentes late ovatae apice rotundae; reliquae fertiles ovatae 2–2.2 mm longae 1.4 mm latae naviculares tenuimembranaceae dorso late fuscae fulvaeve lateribus flavo-fuscestentes marginibus late hyalinae subtranslucentes apice valde obtusae hyalinae, costa lata flavovirenti uninervia. Nuces latiuscule ellipsoideae biconvexae 1–1-3 mm longae 0.8 mm latae facie fulvolutescentes laeves basi cuneatoattenuatae apice rotundo-contractae, stylopodio conico vel adpresse trapezoideo 1/3–1/4–nucis latitudini aequi-

lato, stylo recto gracili laevi apice in stigmates 2 cum stylo aequantes fuscopapulosis continuanti. Setae hypogynae 4 graciles sed rigidulae nuce sesqui longiores luteo-fuscatae dense retrorsim spinulososcabrae. Stamina 3; antherae lineares 1.8 mm longae, connectivo linearideltoideo acuto minute papuloso.

China, Shansi: Yüan Chü (M. Tatewaki 772!, 18 May, 1938—holotype in TI); between Hêng Fêng Kuan and Chuan Shan (M. Tatewaki 422!—TI); Niang Tzu Kuan (M. Tatewaki and I. Hurusawa 4!—TI); Chieh Tsun (M. Tatewaki 732!—TI); Nr. Wu Tai Hsien Cheng (M. Tatewaki 1602!—TI).

Of all Spike Rushes hitoerto known from Asia, the present species arises closest to Japanese *Eleocharis valleculosa* Ohwi from which it differs by its softer not cinereous culms, far smaller stylebase, ellipsoid nuts with lighter coloured faces, and shorter scales more obtuse at the tip. In Dr. Migo's collection from the Central China, there was a very young Spike Rush which I could not determine accurately (*Eleocharis* sp.: Ohwi et T. Koyama in Bull. National Sci. Mus. N. S. **3**; 27. 1956). The vegetative appearance of this new species strikingly resembles that of the latter one, except for the light brown colour of scales. *E. valleculosa* Ohwi of Japan, *E. truncatovaginata* T. Koyama of the Northern China, *E. ambigens* Fernald of the North America, and the uncertain Central Chinese one form a small distinct group to the series Palustriformes characterized by relatively tough extensive stolons, distinctly several-angled somewhat firm culms very often opaque, and the truncate cartillaginous margin of the orifice of the uppermost basal sheath.

§ 15. A new variety of Carex atroviridis.

A sedge described below differs from the typical *Carex atroviridis* Ohwi of Yakushima Is. chiefly by larger habit, densely flowered more or less comose lateral spikelets, scabrid peduncle, and pistillate scales terminated by a long very scabrous awn. This sedge was collected in Nakanoshima Is. of Tokara Islands where a very interesting species *C. tokarensis* T. Koyama was also found.

Carex (Mitratae) **atroviridis** Ohwi in Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imper. Univers. ser. B, **6**: 241 (1931).

var. **scabrocaudata** T. Koyama, var. nova; a typo habitu majore, squamis foemineis ex apice in aristam longam valde scabrm excurrentibus, spiculis lateralibus densius floriferis et comosis, pedunculo scabro recedit.

Japan. Tokara Isls.: Is. Nakanoshima (R. Naito, 17/IV/1935!—holotype in Herb. Kagoshima Univ.); ibid. (S. Hatushima, 8/II/1952!).

§ 16. Note on Schoenus Hattorianus of Bonin Islands.

E
B
C
A
D
Koyama 1956.

Schoenus Hattorianus Nakai is a large rush-like species of *Schoenus* first reported from Is. Chichijima of Bonin Isls. It has a strange appearance by tall stiff aphllous culms arrising from each node of thick woody long-creeping rhizome covered tightly with red-brown hard scales, thus arranging in a row, and opaque ferrugineous spikelest disposing in a relatively loose slender panicle terminating the culm. Since I noticed that this and Australian *Schoenus brevifolius* were so similar that I could not distinguish them from descriptions, I compared the plants from Bonin with *Sch. brevifolius* recently obtained from Queensland, and found that there is on difference between them. Thus:

Schoenus brevifolius R. Brown, Prodr. Flor. Nov. Holl. 231 (1810); Kunth, Enum. Plant. **2**: 235 (1837); Böokeler in Linnaea 38: 283 (1874); F. v. Mueller, Fragm. Phytogr. Austral. **9**: Bentham, Flor. Austral. **7**: 370 (1878); Cheeseman, Man. N. Zeal. Flora 780 (1906).

Chaetospora tenax Hook. fil., Fl. N. Zel. **1**: 273 (1853)—*Sch. tenax* (Hook. fil.) Hook. fil. Handb. N Z. Fl. 298 (1964)—*Sch. Hattorianus* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **26**: 97 (1912) e typo.

Besides Bonin Isls. this plant has hitherto been known from Australia and New Zealand, but it is thought to be dispersing widely in Oceania as often seen in *Machaerina* spp. Althought it is certain that the Flora of Bonin has very high endemism, the comparison of that Flora with those of Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, and even of Australia and New Zealand is still needed especially in Cyperaceae. Both *Carex Hattorianus* and *C. Toyoshimae* are good species, however, concerning some taxa of *Machaerina* and *Rhynchospora* I am not certain whether they hold good, since I have not enough material to compare.

§ 17. On Scirpus borealis (Ohwi) T. Koyama.

In preparing the treatment of Cyperaceae for Dr. Ohwi's Flora of Japan, I made some new combinations relating to *Cladium*, *Cyperus* and *Scirpus*. They were published separately* except *Scirpus Wichurai* Böcklr. var. *borealis* Ohwi raised to a specific status. *Scirpus Wichurai* Böcklr., one of the most common Japanese bulrushes, is not closely related to the European species of the genus, but is connected with the North American ones belonging to the sections Androcoma

* Act. Phytotax. Geobot. **16**: 5-12 (1955); l. c. 33-37 (1955); Bot. Mag. Tokyo **69**: 212-213 (1956).

Fig. 8. *Schoenus brevifolius* R. Brown. A. Total plant ×2/3; B. Spikelet ×6; C. Ciliae on the margin of lower scale ×c. 10; D. Rhachilla ×6; E. Achene×8.

and Trichophorum. The chief difference between there two sections is the length of the hypogynous bristles of mature achene, hot or slightly exceeding the scale in the former section, and much exceeding the scale and often hiding the upper half of the mature spikelets in the latter. I noticed that the form of inflorescence and spikelets also can be used as characters by whice these sections are readily separated. The species of Androcoma have both terminal and lateral corymbs, of which the body is usually ovoid or ellipsoid, while in Trichophorum, corymbs are solitary and terminal, and their bodies are obconical with a depressed centre. The mature spikelets are globose in the latter, and more or less elongated, thus oblong or ellipsoid in the former.

Our var. *borealis* Ohwi is, therefore, evidently a member of the scetion Trichophorum, whereas *Scirpus Wichurai* itself, to which var. *borealis* has hitherto been attributed, is apparently a member of the section Androcoma. The contrasting elements of *S. Wichurai* and *S. borealis* in each region are given in the table below.

Table 2.

(Chinese Continent)	(Japan)	(N. America)
S. borealis T. Koyama	*S. borealis* T.Koyama	*S. cyperinus* Kunth
S. rushanensis Ohwi	*S. Wichurai* Böcklr.	*S. lineatus* Michx.

Scirpus (Trichophorum) **borealis** (Ohwi) T. Koyama, stat. nov.

Scirpus Wichurai Böckeler var. *borealis* Ohwi in Maebara, Flor. Austro-Higo. 84 (1931); Kitagawa, Lineam. Fl. Mansh. 123 (1939)—Prox:me ad hanc speciem accedit *S. cyperinus* Kunth, tamen a nostra specie spiculis ovalibus non globosis, squamis tenuioribus non rufofuscis, costa inconspicua, nuce minore etc. distinguitur.

Perennis caespitans, rhizomate brevi ascendente. Culmi 7–15 dm alti 5–8 mm crassi obtuse trigoni laeves 6–9–nodosi ad nodos fuscotincti, internodiis 10–15 (–20) longis. Folia basilaria et caulina linearia 7–15 mm lata subcoriacea culmis breviora unicostata apice gradatim acuminata subtus plus minus septato-nodulosa marginibus scabra; vaginae foliorum caulinorum culmum arcte circumdantes dimidio internodii aequilongae, ligulis paene nullis. Corymbus terminalis et solitarius obconicus 7–15 cm longus ac latus dense plurispiculosus; bracteae foliaceae inflorescentiam excedentes aequantesve; radii oblique patentes ad 10 cm longi laeves; prophylla ochreiformia apice bi-cuspidata dorso ad costas 2 sursum hispida; corymbi secundarii

scabris ad 3 cm longis et bracteolis radio brevioribus basi vaginantibus; Spiculae numerosae 1-4-aggregatae rufo-vel ferrugineo-fuscae globosae 2.5-3.5 mm in diametro (2.5-) 3-4 mm longae spisse pluriflorae. Squamae ovatae vel late ovatae 2-2.5 mm longae membranaceae apice rotundae et acutae mucronataeve dorso virides unicostatae. Nuces obovatae compreese triquetrae pallide flavescentes apice mucronatae basi cuneatocontrctae, stylo apice trifido, setis hypogynis 6 laevibus vel apice spinulis minutis scabris nucem multo longiorbus valde crispis maturitate elongatis et squamam longer excedentibus.

Nom. Japon. Yezo-aburagaya.

Distrib. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu), Korea, Manchuria, Ussuri.

摘　　要

13. 新種タテシナヒメスゲ（蓼科姫薹）——本種は 30 余年前信州の千野喜重郎氏が蓼科山で見出されたものであるが，当時標本が不完全のため大井先生は公式の発表を控えて居られたが，今回千野氏より完全なものが大井先生の許へ送られたため新種なる事が確実となつた。大井先生の御都合により私が代つて記載する。ヒメスゲより一段と細く，果胞も小形で，全体に褐紫色を欠く。アヲスゲとシバスゲの形質を多分に持つて居るが，産地の標高から言つて雑種とは考え難い。

14. 九州や河口湖に産するスヂヌマハリヰの近縁種を山西省から記載した。東西のヌマハリヰ群とスヂヌマハリヰ群とはかなり稈と匐枝の性質を異にするが，丁度この 2 群の中間の性質を持つものが欧州や北米の *Eleocharis palustris* 群である。

15. 吐噶喇列島中の島からヤクシマカンスゲの一変種を記載した。同地からは昨年植物分類地理にトカラカンスゲ *Carex tokarensis* を書いたが，スゲの相は独特のものの如くに感じられる。

16. 小笠原に産するジョウキ（丈蘭）はオーストラリアやニュージーランドの *Schoenus brevifolius* と全く同一である。スゲ属を除くカヤツリグサ科，特にノグサ属・ネビキグサ属は小笠原列島のものと大洋洲の各地のものとはかなり関係が深いと考えられるが，本種はその一例で，追ひ追ひ資料を得て検討して行き度い。

17. 今迄アブラガヤの一型として扱われたエゾアブラガヤは前記（欧文）の如く別種とするのがよいと思う，瘦果の形や大きさはアブラガヤのグループでは，種類を仕分けするにはよい特徴とは言えない。どの種類でも殆んど同形同大であり乍ら，又一面かなりの変異を示すからである。これからは別の形質を取上げて行かねばならない。

Makoto NISHIDA*: **Studies on the systematic position and constitution of Pteridophyta.**

9). *Microgonium* in Japan and the adjacent districts. (with Pl. II)

西 田 誠: 羊歯植物の分類学的位置と構成に関する研究

9) ゼ ニ ゴ ケ シ ダ

Microgonium is one of minute plants in Trichomanoid group of the family *Hymenophyllaceae* and relates closely to *Crepidomanes* in having a submarginal veinlet and numerous false veins in the lamina. It distributes widely in tropical and subtropical area on the whole world; Africa, India, Malaysia, Micronesia, Polynesia, South China, Formosa and America. About 12 species were recognized in this genus by Copeland (1938). There have been 5 species, including a new species, in Southern Japan (Ryukyus), Formosa and Micronesia.

Key to *Microgonium* in Japan and adjacent districts.

Submarginal veinlet absent.

Frond peltate...*M. omphalodes*.

Frond not peltate, base of frond narrower and not cordate ...*M. beccarianum*.

Submarginal veinlet present.

Furcated veins in a frond or a lobe...*M. bimarginatum*.

Single vein in a frond or a lobe.

Simple or lobed frond with long stipe and numerous false veins.

.... *M. falsinervulosum* sp. nov.

Lobed or simple frond with short stipe or sessiles. and with

fewer false veins. ....*M. craspedoneurum*.

1. **Microgonium omphalodes** Vieillard ap. Fournier in Ann. Sci. Nat. **5**, ser. 18: 255 (1873). Copeland, Phillip. Journ. Sci. **67**: 63 (1938). Hosokawa, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa **31**: 41 (1941).

Trichomanes omphalodes C. Chr. Index Filicum 646 (1906). Copeland, ibd. **51**: 203 (1933). H. Ito, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **52**: 584 (1938).

Nom. Jap. Zenigoke-shida

Hab. Ryukyu: Isl. Okinawa; Mt. Onna (K. Miyake Oct. 3, 1899) (T),* Mt. Nakō-

* Biological Institute, Chiba University, Konakadai, CHIBA,

* The specimen symbolized by T is the one of Herbarium at the University of Tokyo, and the one by K is University of Kyoto, C is Chiba University, M is National Science Museum of Kokyo and F is National Taiwan University, Taipei, Formosa, China respectively.

shi (T. Kanashiro Oct. 10, 1937) (K)*, Isl. Iriomote; Komikawa (S. Tawada Aug. 4, 1934) (K), Hinaitaki (H. Ito May 19, 1936) (T), Inaba (M. Nishida Sept. 23, 1953) (C)*.

Bonin: Isl. Chichi-jima; (H. Hattori Jul. 19, 1905, T. Nakai Jul. 8, 1920) (T). Isl. Haha-jina (M. Ogata Jul. 28, 1930) (K).

Formosa: Taihoku; Shizangan (T. Makino Nov. 3, 1896) (T), Rahau (K. Miyake Oct. 22, 1899) (T), Taito; Aroe, Taito-gun (M. Tagawa Jan. 20, 1940) (K)

Micronesia: Palau; Isl. Babeldaob, Aimiriik (T. Hosokawa Aug. 21, 1937) (F).

Distr. Java to Tahiti. Tropical regions of Old World.

2. **Microgonium beccarianum** Copeland Phillip. Journ. Sci. **67**: 63 (1938). Tagawa, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **9**: 143 (1941), Hosokawa, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa **31**: 41 (1941).

Trichomanes beccarianum Cesati, Atti Acad. Napoli **7**: pt. 8, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1876), Copeland, ibd. **51**: 200 (1933).

Trichomanes Motleyi non van den Bosch sensu Yabe Bot. Mag. Tokyo **16**: 46 (1902), ibd. **19**: 31 (1905). sensu Matsumra and Hayata, Enum. Pl. Formosa 566 (1906). sensu Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 253 (1926). sensu H. Ito, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **52**: 584 (1938).

Fig. 1. *Microgonium beccarianum* from Formosa (K). ×2.

Miscogonium Motleyi non v. d. Bosch sensu H. Ito, ibd. **67**: 219 (1954).

Nom Jap. Mamegoke-shida

Hab. Ryukyu: Isl. Ishigaki; Mt. Banna (T. Hosokawa Mar. 31, 1934) (T).

Formosa: Isl. Kotosho (Botel tobago) (K. Miyake Nov. 21, 1899) (T), Taito; near Aroe, Taito-gun (Tagawa Jan. 20, 1940) (K), Tainan; Koshun (T. Suzuki Jan. 1, 1932) (M).

Micronesia: Palau; Isl. Babeldaob, Aimiriik (T. Hosokawa Jul. 25, Aug. 1939) (E), (M. Okabe Aug. 17, 1940) (T).

Distr. Ceylon to Solomon.**

3. **Microgonium bimarginatum** van den Bosch, Hymen. Javan. 7 (1861). Copeland, ibd **67**: 61 (1938), Nishida, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **16**: 106 (1956).

** Fronds of *M. Motleyi*, especially in sterile fronds, have broader and cordate bases. As Japanese specimens have not any cordate base of fronds but broadly or usually narrowly cuneate bases, they are no doubt *M. beccarianum*.

Trichomanes bimarginatum v. d. Bosch, Ned. Kruid. Arch. **5**: 143 (1861) Copeland, ibd. **51**: 208 (1933).

Trichomanes neilgherrense non Bedd. sensu Yabe, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **19**: 31 (1905).

Nom Jap. Maruba-kokeshida.

Hab. Ryukyu: Isl. Uotsuri, Senkaku Islands (S. Tawada Apr. 2, 1952) (C). Formosa: Taihoku; Rahau (K. Miyake Oct. 22, 1899) (T).

Distr. Malaya, Ceylon and Samoa.

Fig. 2. *Microgonium bimarginatum* form ... Ryukyu (C). ×2
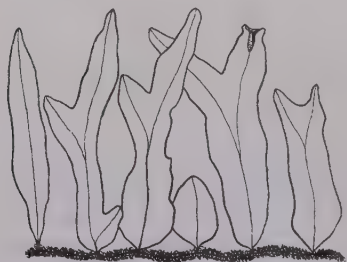
Fig. 3. *Microgonium craspedoneurum* from Palau, Micronesia (T). ×2.

4. **Microgonium craspedoneurum** Copeland, Phillip. Journ. Sci. **67**: 61 (1938).

Trichomanes craspedoneurum Copeland, ibd. **7**: 53 (1912), ibd. **51**: 208 (1933).

Hab. Micronesisa: Plau; Babeldaob, Aimiriik (M. Okabe Aug. 17, 1940) (T). Ponape; (S. Hatsushima Jul. 21, 1939) (T). Caroline; Isl. Tol, Truk (T. Hosokawa Jul. 25, 1936) (F).

Distr. Luzon.

5. **Microgonium falsinervulosmu** sp. nov.

Rhizoma filiforme repens, squamis densibus linearibus castaneibus 2–4mm longibus, 0.2–0.4 mm latibus. Radix nullus. Simplicae frons saepe paucilobata. Stipes 2–5 mm longus, squamis castanaeis. Lamina lineari-elliptica ad apicem acuta ad basin angustata, undulata vel repanda versus integra. Venae spuriae numerosae, vena una submarginalis, cellulae marginalium semper unicus serie, series oblongarum cellularum inter venas spurias et venam unicam quoad omnia loba dispositi. Squamae pauces in venas, venas spurias et epidermate dorsale. Sorus tubiformis ad apicem lobatus, involucram cum loba aequilatam. Receptaculam elongatum tubiforme tumidulum ad partem mediam lobi immersum.

Hab. Micronesia: Palau; Babeldaob, Aimiriik (T. Tsuyama Sept. 8, 1939) (T)—
Holotype, (T. Hosokawa Jul. 25, 1941) (F).
Distr. Micronesia.

Fine creeping rhizome with dense linear castaneous scales of 2–4 mm long and 0.2–0.4 mm wide. Destitute of root. Simple linear-elliptical often lobed frond with scaly distinct stipe of 2–5 mm long, acute tip and angustate base. Lamina 8–15 mm long, 1.5–3.0 mm wide, with entire of somewhat undulate margin, numerous false veins and a submarginal veinlet, always one layer of marginal cells, 2–4 layers of oblong cells between false and single vein in each lobe.

Few scales scattered on the vein, the false veins and the surface of the back. A trumpet-like sorus on the tip of the lobe with an involucre stretched almost whole over the width of the lobe and a long protruded receptacle and a tube somewhat swallen at the middle part is completely immersed in a lobe.
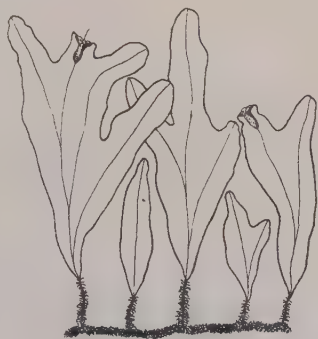
Fig. 4. *Microgonium falsinervulosm* from Palau, Micro nesia (T). ×2

M. falsinervulosum bears a striking resemblance to *M. craspedoneurum* in the form of the frond, but differs distinctly from the latter in having following characters:

	M. spuronervulosum	*M. craspedoneurum*
Bese of the frond	angustate or cuneate	truncate
Stipe	long (2–5 mm)	short (less than 1 mm) or sessile
False veins	numerous	fewer
Cell-layers between false veins.	2–4 layers	4–8 layers

摘　　　要

東大理学部植物学教室の標本で，岡部正義氏が 1940 年パラオ島で採集して *Microgonium bimarginatum* と同定されてあるものは (Fig. 2), (Pl. C) 葉身中に単一の葉脈があるだけであり (叉状脈でない) 又のう堆もラツパ状の筒の中央部がふくらんで居り，偽脈も少い点で *M. bimarginatum* とは明に異り，ルソン島に産する *M. craspedoneurum* である。ところで同じ東大の標本で *M. craspedoneurum* と同定されてあるもの中，津山博士が 1939 年にパラオ島で採集したものは，(Fig. 3), (Pl. D) 葉形，のう堆は *M. craspedoneurum* に似ているが偽脈の多いこと及び長い明な葉柄を有する点で *M. craspedoneurum* と異る。又，葉身裂片中の葉脈は叉状に分枝せず単一なので *M. bimarginatum* とも異る。葉質，偽脈の点でフィリッピン産の *M. mindorense* (Pl. B) とも明に差別出来る。*M. mindorense* や *M. craspedonerum* に近縁の新種であると考え，これに *M. spuronervulosum* と名付ける。台湾国立大学理学院の標本で，細川博士が 1942 年パラオ諸島の Babeldaob 島で採り *M. bimarginatum* と同定されてあるものもこの*M. spuronervulosum*. である。

マメゴケシダの学名には従来多く *M. Motleyi* があてられていたが，Copeland (1933), 田川博士 (1941) Holttum (1954) も云つて居るように，*M. Motleyi* は葉底が広くかつ cordate している。しかるにマメゴケシダの葉底は殆ど cordate せず (Fig. 4) 狭形のものが多い。これは明に *M. beccariaum* である。結局日本南部及びその周辺には 5 種のゼニゴケシダ属植物が見られる。即ち，琉球，台湾に *M. omphalodes M. beccarianum M. bimarginatum* の 3 種，ミクロネシアに 1 新種を含めて 4 種，*M. omphalodes M. beccarianum M. craspedoneurum* 及び *M. falsinervulosum* である。

最後に本研究を御指導下さり，かつ腊葉庫に出入を許可された恩師，東京大学附属植物園長前川文夫博士に深謝する。また文献を御教示して下さつた九州大学教授細川博士，貴重な標本の一部を恵与された台湾大学教授李順郷博士に感謝する。

○再びコーボーフデに就いて（佐藤正己） Masami SATO: Range of the genus *Dictyocephalos*.

故川村清一博士命名の稀菌コーボーフデに就いては，本誌 31 巻 4 号 (1956) に鈴木昌友君と連名で報告したが，昨秋も両地域に同様な発生を確認することができた。ただ生瀬地区では一昨年の秋に大発生した個所が，雑木林の伐採により殆んど発生が見られなかつたり，次第に環境条件が悪くなつて漸次減少する傾向がある。

コーボーフデ属 (*Dictyocephalos*) の分布に就いては，川村博士も簡単に述べて居られるが，最近はソ連でも発見されたことを今関六也，小林義雄の両氏から御教示を受けたので小林義雄博士所蔵の文献を借覧した結果を記しておく。元来この属は北米のコロラ

ド産の標本 (E. Bethel, 1897) に基いて, Underwood が 1901 年に記し, 後に *Battarraea*, *Battareopsis*, *Dictyocephalos*, *Phellorina*, *Whetstonia* などの諸属のものとして記載された各種が異名として整理され, ただ 1 種 *D. attenuatus* Long et Plunkett が認められた。その分布区域はかなり広く, 北アメリカ(コロラド, ネバダ, ミネソタ, ニューメキシコ, カリフォルニヤ) とアフリカ (エジプト, 南モロッコ, 南ローデシヤ) の乾燥地帯の砂質または酸性土壌のところに孤生し, または 2～5 個体が群生すると云われている。最近ソ連邦のウラル地方で, オカヒジキの類と混生していることが Vasslikov によつて報告され, 更に分布区域を拡張した。

コーボーノデは, 生態的にも大陸産のものと異り, 立派な固有種と考えられるが, ソ連邦の Vassilikov は, 従来 *D. nttenatutus* の中に含められていた *Phellorina strobilina* Kalchbr. を別種と認め, *D. strubilinus* Vassilik. の新組合を作つたので, それが正しいとすれば, コーボーノデ属は 3 種類からなり, 南北両半球, 新旧両大陸に産することになつた。

○ベニツヤゴケについて (水島うらら*) Urara MIZUSHIMA: On the status of *Entodon rubrissimus* Sakurai

信州八ケ岳に採集を行つた際に野辺山の湿原に於いて一蘚を得, 桜井博士が本誌 28 巻 59 頁に *Entodon rubrissimus* Sakurai ベニツヤゴケなる新種を記載せられた。桜井博士によれば, 本種は *E. ramulosus* Mitt. に似るが多少小形で茎葉が卵状披針漸尖で美麗なる紅色を呈するのが異点である。其の折に御供した筆者は同博士採集の蘚座から分与せられた Iso-type に相当する標本 (Herb. U. Mizushima. no. 9477) を所持してゐるが, 之を *E. ramulosus* Mitt. の多くの標本と比較し, 葉の紅色を呈する点以外は両者の差を見出し得なかつた。即ち外観上 *E. ramulosus* に比して小形であるという点は確かに発育良好な *E. ramulosus* の個体に比べれば言えることではあるが, *E. ramulosus* は種々な環境の下に生じ, 生育地の状態によつて全形の大小に相当の変化を示す。又 *Entodon* 属の各種類の如く密に着生基物を覆つて成育し, 古い部分が次第に朽ちて行くようなものではその正確な全長というものを掴み難い。岩上や樹幹下部に這い上つているようなものでは古い部分が比較的よく残つているが, *E. rubrissimus* の如く, 湿原という特殊な立地にあるものでは若い部分を除いては早期に朽ちて了うのは当然の事であろう。そこで一年内に成長したと思われる若い部分の長さを比較すると, *E. rubrissimus* では全体として 3.5～4 cm で *E. ramulosus* の大体同時節に採集された蘚座の特に中心部附近のものは 3～4 cm のことが多く, *E. rubrissimus* と変りがない。ただ多くの *E. ramulosus* では枝の巾は葉と共に 2 mm 程度であるが *E. rubrissimus* では原記載

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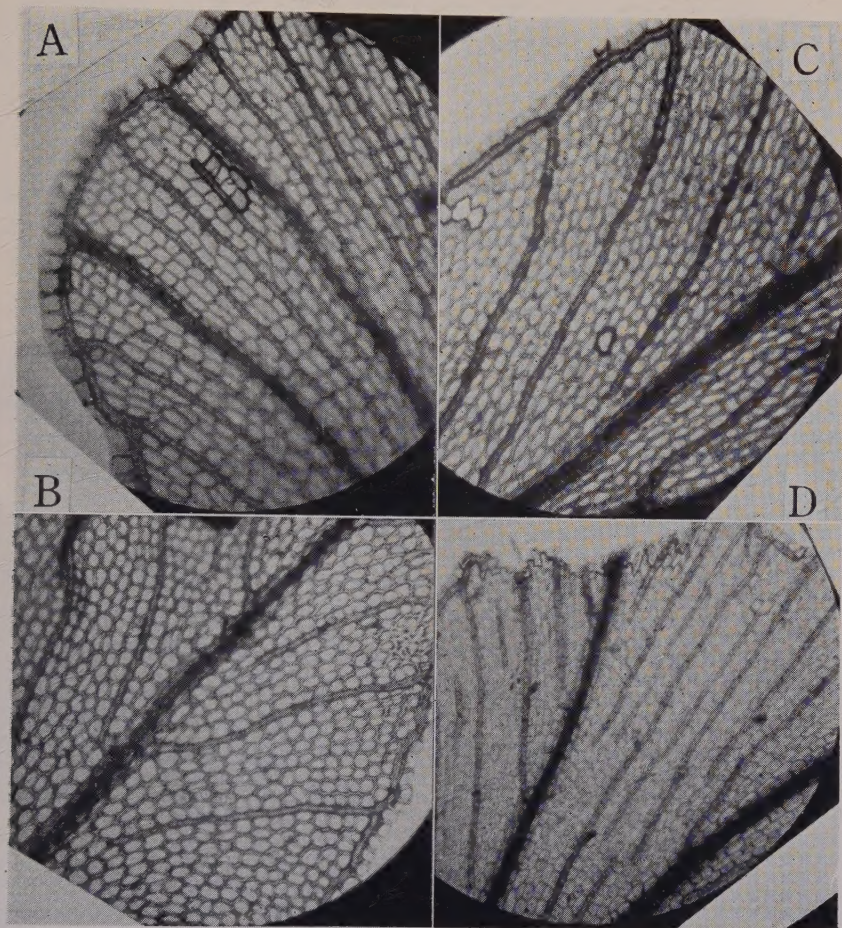
にある如く 1.5 mm で着き方もまばらである。然しこれとても *E. ramulosus* の変化範囲に含まれる事で，筆者が武蔵，西多摩郡，桧原村の杉林下で採集した *E. ramulosus* (no. 8268) では葉と共に巾 1 mm 内外の細い枝を有する。茎葉の形に関しては *E. ramulosus* の原記載を見ると Folia......ovato-lanceolata caviuscula......integerrima となつており，*E. rubrissimus* は Folia caulina e basi constricta, ovato-lanceolata, sensim attenuata, concaviuscula, minute holodonta で歯の有無以外に殆どかわりがない。葉基と葉先が細くなつている点が異るようではあるが，葉基がくびれる傾向は *E. ramulosus* にもあり，葉先の形も多くの生育良好な *E. ramulosus* に比べれば確かに細長くなつてはいるが，茎の基の葉では広く短く，若い部分ほど細長くなる傾向がある。本品は先にも述べた如く湿原のもので，古い部分は褐変して完全な葉を残さず，茎葉として観察する部分はどうしても茎の若い部分になる。注意して成る可く古い部分の葉を観察すれば *E. ramulosus* の如く広く短いものが見出される。又 *E. ramulosus* の中でも貧営養地に生育して細い枝を生ずるようなものは茎葉も鋭尖頭になつて来る傾向がある。葉縁は原記載に minute holodonta とあるが，筆者の検したところでは古い茎葉では全縁であり，若いものになると縁辺細胞が弧を画いて多少凹凸を示すものや半以上で微鋸歯を有するものが現れて来る。一方 *E. ramulosus* でも古い茎葉では全縁であるが，若いもの殊に貧営養地のものでは縁辺細胞の上端が多少突出して微鋸歯状を呈する傾向がある。以上を以て見れば Mitten が記載した葉は生育良好な個体の而も充分成長した茎葉であろうし，桜井博士のものは貧営養地の個体の而も若い茎葉に相当する形質を示している。結局葉の形態にも両者に差を見出し難い。最後に色調の問題であるが，*E. ramulosus* は陰湿地では緑色を呈するのを普通とし，やや日光照射の強い所では枝の葉は紅色を帯びる。此のことから推して，野辺山の本品は海抜約 1500 m の乾いた泥炭地に生じ日光照射は充分であり，それ故に紅染の度が強く現れたものと思われる。

以上の事から筆者は *E. rubrissimus* は *E. ramulosus* の単なる生態形と見るのを至当と考え，名の扱いとしては強く紅色を帯びた一極端品として品種の級位に置くのが良いと思う。

Examining the range of variation of *Entodon ramulosus* Mitt., *E. rubrissimus* Sakurai, which is based upon the specimen collected in a dried peat-bog at about 1500 m above sea level on Mt. Yatsugatake, should properly be regarded as an extreme form, in red tint, of the former species. Hence I propose here to reduce Sakurai's species as below:

Entodon ramulosus Mitten

forma **rubrissimus** (Sakurai) U. Mizushima, stat. nov. *E. rubrissimus* Sakurai in Journ. Jap. Bot. **28**: 59, f. 5 (1953)

Pl. 1. A part of the frond. ×30

A : *M. bimarginatum* from Ryukyu (C). B : *Mindorense* from Phillipine (T). C : *M. craspedoneurm* from Micronesia (T). D : *M. falsinervulosum* from Micronesia (T).

M. NISHIDA : *Microgonium* in Japan

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9. 送稿及び編集関係の通信は東京都文京区本富士町東京大学医学部薬学科生薬学教室植物分類生薬資源研究会, 藤田路一宛のこと。

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昭和三十二年五月十五日印刷　昭和三十二年五月二十日発行（毎月二十日発行）
昭和二十六年四月十三日第三種郵便物認可

「植物研究雑誌」第三十二巻　第五号　定価六〇円

昭和 32 年 5 月 15 日　印刷
昭和 32 年 5 月 20 日　発行

編輯兼発行者　佐々木一郎
東京都大田区大森調布鵜ノ木町231の10

印刷者　小山恵市
東京都新宿区筑土八幡町8

印刷所　千代田出版印刷株式会社
東京都新宿区筑土八幡町8

発行所　植物分類・生薬資源研究会
東京都文京区本富士町
東京大学医学部薬学科生薬学教室

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定価 60 円